

Missions Japan

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Work of the

American Board's Japan Mission

1906-1907

A Special Edition

of

MISSION NEWS

July 15, 1907.

Kobe, Japan

Printed by

The Fukuin Printing Co., Ltd.

(可認物便郵種三第日五廿月一年十四治明)

PACIFIC
Theological Seminary

FROEBEL'S MOTHER PLAY.

TRANSLATED INTO JAPANESE.

The second edition of this book has just been published,—Yen 1.50 for the two volumes.

The volumes can be obtained from the Fukuinsha in Osaka or from

A. L. HOWE,

22 NAKAYAMATEDORI, 6 CHOME, KOBE.

THE FUKUIN PRINTING Co., Ltd.,

Head Office: 81, Yamashita-cho,
YOKOHAMA.

Branch Office: 24, Motomachi-dori,
K O B E.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

Book, Magazine & General Job Printing

ALSO FOR

*Copper Plate Engraving and Lithographing
of Every Description.*

"Mission News" is printed at this Office; also the "Fukuin Shimpō" and "Kirisuto-kyo Sekai," &c.

A Specialty is made of FINE BOOK BINDING. Samples of the work both in Printing and Binding may be seen in many of the best editions of the Scriptures recently published by the Bible Societies' Committee, Yokohama and Kobe, and by the China and Korean Agencies of the American, and British & Foreign Bible Societies.

All orders should be addressed

TO THE MANAGERS,

THE FUKUIN PRINTING COMPANY, LTD.

Mission News.

*JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL PROGRESS; WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE
TO THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD IN JAPAN.*

(刊休ハ月十。月八但行發日五十回一月毎) 可認物便郵種三第日五廿月一年十四治明

Vol. X.

KYOTO, JAPAN, JULY 15th, 1907.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BOARD MISSION IN JAPAN FROM MAY 1, 1906 TO MAY 1, 1907.

FOREWORD.

In writing these annual reports of the Christian work in Japan with which the American Board is connected, until last year no attempt was made to discriminate carefully between the work of the Mission and that of the Japanese churches. Nor was there any occasion to do so inasmuch as the work was in all essential respects a company enterprise, or better, a family affair. The Mission could well be pardoned the thought that each several church was one of its own children, and it was natural that a parental pride should be felt in each individual success, which pride became complete as the several units attained to vigorous and independent manhood. But with the beginning of last year a new era began, an era in which not only individual churches should stand upon their own feet but in which the denomination should appear before the world as a self-supporting and self-sustaining body, undertaking the support also of all the dependent churches which had attained sufficient size and strength to warrant their being called churches. The only stipulation was that the parent mission should help them with the financial burden for two or three years and then the Mission should be left free to devote all its energies to the fostering and developing of infant church enterprises, and to the general work.

This was a remarkable forward step, and so with this year's report we are proud to be able to give to the world, in addition to a representation of the work of the Mission as such, figures which show what this independent Kumi-ai body is doing at the close of this first year of the

new arrangement to fulfil the responsibilities it has taken upon itself. This fact we wish to emphasize—that the Kumi-ai church is of age, and has assumed the work and responsibilities of manhood, and the statistics appended at the close of this report are the statistics of a self-sustaining church.

This report then, should perhaps properly, be confined to telling of the work that is being done in the infant churches and in the schools and few sociological institutions which may be counted as distinctively the Mission's work. But this would fall short of our purpose, for it would both leave unreported that which the Christian public wants to know from us and it would fail to represent the missionary's sphere and work—a work which, if somewhat changed in character, is by no means curtailed or rendered less effective.

The reports from the twelve stations of our mission, on the basis of which this report is made up, are written by missionaries who are in the habit of looking at things in a statesman-like way, without making distinction between what is mission and what is Kumi-ai work, or even between what is denominational and what is national, and this report must take on a like cast. The object contemplated is to give a fair picture of the religious situation in the country as a whole, and then to describe the work of the Kumi-ai churches in general and that of our own mission in particular. We are now, more than ever, missionaries at large, yet not for that reason is our sphere of influence limited. We have access to all the churches and there are few churches in which the missionaries are not contributing some direct service.

With this explanation it will not seem invidious to any of our Japanese brethren if we write at times of the institutions and movements within the Kumi-ai church as if they were our own. We are workers together for the Kingdom.

I. THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In General.—In characterizing the political situation I can do no better than to quote the opening paragraphs from the report of Dr. Greene whose judgment upon such matters is of the highest

value: "The twelve months under review have been full of interest for all friends of Japan. The political and economic re-adjustments incident to the recent war have occupied a large place in the minds of intelligent men of all ranks. The new sense of strength and the increased confidence in the general wisdom of the national policy, both as regards what we are accustomed to think of as the natural sphere of government and also as regards those extensions of its sphere in the direction of leadership in commercial affairs which many Westerners look upon with suspicion,—have apparently acted as a strong stimulus in every department of life."

Relations with other nations.—"Japan's relations with foreign powers have been on the whole satisfactory. In common with all other Americans in Japan the missionaries felt not a little anxiety with regard to the outcome of the San Francisco troubles. No sensible person feared war, Japan has no desire for war with any power, and a war with America would not be contemplated with satisfaction, even by the extreme chauvinists, of whom Japan has her share. But many did fear in an indefinite way the substitution of hatred and suspicion for the marked good will which has characterized Japan's relations with America for more than half a century. What fruit such hatred and suspicion may bear one never knows." However, Dr. Greene continues in substance, and the opinion is no doubt widely shared, it is not improbable that the feeling of distrust that may have been engendered will be lived down provided the policy advocated by our foremost American statesmen is accepted by the people at large.

Bearing upon Christian progress.—Another, in commenting upon the new relationship which Japan has so recently come to sustain toward the world-powers, and its bearings upon the progress of the Christian idea, says: "The people, sobered by the war and gratified at their cordial reception into the comity of nations are well disposed toward foreign and Christian things" and he believes that the "new world wide associations are bringing the people in more varied and constant contact with the Christian idea so that it will be more rapidly and generally, albeit somewhat unconsciously assimilated."

It is a cause for congratulation that in this country the missionaries not only enjoy perfect freedom in the prosecution of their work but the Christian movement is looked upon with friendly eyes

by many leaders of public opinion both in the government and out of it, and these men have not hesitated to give considerable sums of money not only in aid of Christian eleemosynary institutions but even for distinctively church work.

New Ambassador.—We are glad to be able to note that our new American Ambassador, Hon. Luke E. Wright, is winning the high regard of the American residents of all classes and that he is always ready with helpful counsel for those who need it.

Moral Education.—There has been a growing feeling of dismay in the nation of late years in view of the increasing failure of the ethical ideals to control the moral conduct of the student classes. A year ago the Minister of Education issued an Instruction in which he called attention to a "tendency to occasional despondency and to ethical decadence," which was an occasion for grave anxiety. The Instruction precipitated a flood of interesting discussion and comment from the press, one outcome of which was that the nation's thought has been directed by religious journals and by a few that are not religious, to the importance of some religious sanction as a basis for moral education. This has no doubt helped to open the door for a wider hearing and acceptance of Christian teaching, while the spectacle of the recent great international student gathering in the national capital has no doubt had a powerful effect upon the national mind tending in the same direction.

Japan's World Mission.—Japan continues to hold before herself with growing conviction her high sense of responsibility as a pioneer of the Orient. "Japan has shown the world how she can fight. Now she must show how she can trade and teach and govern." This is the prevailing sentiment among all classes. In Korea and Manchuria directly, and in all the other countries of the East indirectly, she believes she is the chosen apostle of civilization and the thought serves to give balance to her own national development.

II. SOCIOLOGICAL WORK.

Orphanages.—In the forefront of the sociological work being done in Japan must be placed that of the various Christian orphanages,

the number of which is being augmented from year to year. Chief among them all of course is the Okayama Orphanage, of which Dr. Pettee writes, that the past year has been the most remarkable in its history. The number of children cared for jumped from three hundred and seventy-five to twelve hundred and its expenditures reached nearly *yen* 150,000. Yet as this sum exceeds its regular receipts, the situation has been a cause of anxiety and has called out heroic efforts to secure a larger income. "A great advance has been made in the housing and training of the children," says Dr. Pettee, "the cottage system has been adopted with fifty-one house mothers, each at the head of her own little family and responsible for the twenty children under her care." One great event of the year was the celebration on April 20th of the twentieth anniversary of Mr. Ishii's be-friending the first orphan, and it was an occasion of general rejoicing and congratulation. The graduates of the institution have expressed their appreciation by raising among themselves *yen* 1,200, and on this occasion they remembered all the older workers with substantial gifts, thirty-five of the older children have been baptized during the year. The institution continues to enjoy royal patronage and during the year has attracted the attention of new men of prominence and property.

Home for Discharged Prisoners and School for the Blind.—These two independent institutions in Kobe, the one under Mr. Muramatsu's care and the other under Mr. Sakonjo's are worthy of notice in passing. The earnestness and wisdom that have been shown by these two devoted Christian men in fostering these enterprises is most remarkable and their work of helping the unfortunate is of great value to the community and to the nation at large.

Hanabatake.—Passing now to what is more distinctively the work of our own mission we are glad to note first the prosperity and growth of the Hanabatake social settlement work in the same city under Miss Adams' care. It is hardly necessary to speak here of the significance and value of this work in redeeming this city's poor and outcast population. Suffice it to say that it has so demonstrated its usefulness as to demand enlargement. During the year more land has been purchased, the school-house has been enlarged, a successful free kindergarten has been opened, the continuous services of a physician secured, while the regular evangelistic and preaching work have been carried on with vigor and success. The number of different patients

treated at the Free Dispensary is reported at three hundred and forty while there have been three thousand different treatments and prescriptions. It is interesting to note also the large amount received as local gifts—*yen* 2100—which is more than twice the sum contributed by the mission.

Matsuyama Factory Girls' Home.—This Christian home in a factory city was founded to give a pure home and evening education to factory girls, and if one questions whether or not it has justified itself he has but to read Miss Parmelee's account of the institution in a recent *Mission News*. It seems to have won the confidence not only of the factory employers and the city officials, but the larger Japanese public and even the central government are more than appreciative of the important work it is doing both through its school and its home life. The Board of Education has accredited the school not only as one of high quality but as a Christian school as well. Unfortunately, for various reasons, the institution is not yet self-supporting as it was hoped it might be; still the addition of a weaving department during the year will help in solving the problem by attracting and holding enough girls to fill the house to its full capacity. (Note.—Since writing the above, a month earlier, the house has been filled to its utmost limit and the workers are troubled to know what to do with the large numbers that are applying for admission.) Dr. Gulick says of the institution: "the Home has already done a work for the factory girls of Japan which we cannot easily over-estimate."

Matsuyama Night School.—Miss Judson's Night School must be classed under educational institutions as well as sociological, since it is giving full primary and grammar courses to upwards of one hundred poor children. Yet it not only provides a technical intellectual education, it offers work and dormitory privileges to a limited number while the institution and the entire community are saturated with a Biblical atmosphere through the influence of its teachers. Children from this school are marked from their fellows in the factory where they work by their better conduct and talk, while their non-Christian employer, impressed by the value of the Christian training given is contributing *yen* twenty yearly toward the support of the school. "To the children and young men who yearly fill our school," Miss Judson writes, "the Night School is church and source of every high and holy influence brought to bear on them as well as their one opportunity of obtain-

ing an education. To the young women in its dormitory it is a door opening out from a dark and narrow life into the joys of Christian womanhood and service." It is a cause of regret that the institution is so much hampered by its cramped and inadequate quarters.

Miyazaki School Girls' Home.—This work, while not deserving the name of an institution, is perhaps worthy to be classed as a sociological enterprise, inasmuch as it seeks to give a Christian home and Christian training to a limited number of school-girls (seven or eight) within the missionaries' home. School privileges are not provided other than the excellent government higher school, but the daily Christian training is of real value. All have become Christians during the year except three who had received baptism previously. It is hoped that eventually the work may be broadened and that a dormitory may be erected with a capable Japanese matron in charge.

III. THE EVANGELISTIC FIELD AND FORCES.

The General Religious Situation.—The past twelve months has been a truly remarkable one in the history of Christian progress. Three movements or tendencies may be noted as characterizing the year. The first is an increased readiness to hear and receive Christian truth, the second is the manifest desire and effort among Christians for the development of an independent Japanese Christianity, while the third is the notable evangelistic fervor and the large gatherings. These movements have been more or less common to all the Japanese churches though perhaps best illustrated in the Kumi-ai body. Mr. Newell says in reporting the annual meeting of the Kumi-ai churches held in Kobe last fall: "In past years the great goal of independence may have obscured at times, the greater goal of spirituality. But it was evident at this meeting that the near approach of the realization of that independence idea is having a sobering effect which responsibility always brings. And the manifest hunger and thirst for spiritual results showed that the greater goal has come now fully into view." The chosen motto of that meeting was "pray without ceasing," and that prayer had a definite end in view was made evident by the fact that for the second time *yen* two thousand was raised for extending the forward

movement evangelistic work, a thousand *yen* was guaranteed by a few deacons to give two weeks of practical and theological lectures in the capital to evangelists and pastors from the interior, the budget for home and foreign mission work was doubled, involving at least *yen* ten thousand and the first Woman's Board for Home and Foreign Missions was organized. Dr. DeForest after extended tours both in and out of the famine region of last year, tells us through the *Mission News* that that great famine is not only past but "the great spiritual famine of a quarter of a century that starved the young men and sent so many of them to despair and suicide is at last over and the fields now are everywhere white to harvest. "Of all the changes I have seen during thirty-two years," he continues, "none surpass these two, the universal hunger for new knowledge, and the very marked wide hunger for soul-food that shall give life more abundantly."

In this connection Dr. Barton's testimony at the close of his few weeks of careful observation of spiritual conditions here in Japan is interesting; "The present evangelistic movement under the Japanese Missionary Society cannot fail to command the sympathy and admiration of all who understand it. Never before in the history of any country, after less than fifty years of Christian effort, have such direct, systematic and effective measures been put into operation for home evangelization. It seems to me that we can now see on every side indications of a most sweeping revival. Mr. Miyagawa recently said to me that he believed there were now in Japan one million people not members of churches who were ordering their lives in accordance with the New Testament and who required now only to be brought to a public confession of their faith."

Dr. Davis writes: "There is a greater readiness to listen to the Gospel and accept Christ, especially among young men, than has been known for years." And the statement is borne out by the remarkable results of the evangelistic campaign following upon the heels of the Student Federation Conference early in April. Delegates from abroad, with Japanese co-laborers in groups of two or more, went out into twenty of the largest cities of the empire to present in a definite way the claims of Christ, with the result that in the two or three weeks that elapsed nearly two thousand people, it is claimed, most of them students, registered a purpose to become Christians. Dr. Pettee

writes: "The progress of the year has been very exceptional and yet very healthy. The aggressive evangelistic spirit of the times, so much in evidence elsewhere, has prevailed also in Okayama prefecture and the outlook as this report is made up gives promise of gratifying results in the future. There have been some two hundred baptisms in the whole field, an advance of thirty-three per-cent over the average record." The Maebashi field also reports two hundred new converts as one fruit of a wonderful revival that has been going on there, and other fields echo the dominant evangelistic note.

Even where no special effort has been put forth great accessions are reported. The four independent Kumi-ai churches in Osaka have added one hundred and ten by baptism during the year while the Hongo church in Tokyo under Rev. Danjo Ebina's care has increased its resident membership thirty-three per-cent, with one hundred and sixty-one baptisms.

So much for the situation in general.

The Forward Movement.—When we inquire more particularly what methods have been employed to develop this interest and produce such results we must mention first the "Shūchū Dendō" and similar movements, which, translated, means concentrated evangelism. The method of procedure is as follows: a certain center is selected where there is already a growing church. This field is diligently cultivated for a period of some months by the local workers, getting the Christians ready for the new advance and raising up new inquirers by diligent Bible instruction both within and without the church. Then a number of pastors of note and experience from the metropolitan centers come in and for a period of from a week to two weeks carry on a vigorous evangelistic campaign with nightly platform meetings and daily Bible instruction and personal interviews. Up to the date of writing the Japanese Missionary Society has carried on officially ten such campaigns in as many centers with over five hundred converts resulting. Yet these figures by no means account for all, since in connection with this work in the centers unreported campaigns were held in smaller out-stations, and other work of a like nature such as that of the Okayama Evangelization Society, has been carried on in a number of places. This last mentioned society is the out-growth of the Bible Evangelizing Company which for four years has worked faithfully on the plan of one worker teaching one Gospel to one inquirer, and which, it is not too much to say,

was among the earliest and most practical manifestations of the present revival movement throughout the land. During the year special meetings were held in five different places under this agency resulting in one hundred and forty-three baptisms. Even our own missionaries, notably in the Hokkaido field, have tried this method of evangelization with success.

A few instances will suffice to show the power of the movements. Of the meetings in Tsuyama our correspondent writes: "I have never witnessed a higher, healthier uplift, relatively speaking. No wonder there are already two hundred inquirers in thirty different houses at Tsuyama and the fire is spreading throughout the prefecture." Fifty-six persons were baptized in the church there at one time. In the old castle town of Ayabe people came for miles and camped out in the church. Thirty-four public meetings were held, one a theater meeting attended by eight hundred people. Seventy-six people received baptism, ten of whom were girls from a filature factory under the management of an earnest Christian man whose constant influence added to that of these special meetings, resulted in three hundred out of the six hundred girls, asking for baptism. The one reporting the meetings adds: "This marvelous work of the Holy Spirit in this small town is beyond expectation; but it simply brought to fruition many years of patient toil and seed-sowing. This last seems to have been the experience everywhere. Christianity was brought to the attention of a multitude of new hearers but the decisions were almost wholly from those to whom Christianity was no new thing. In Sendai where the remarkable meetings culminated in forty-seven baptisms on one Sunday in one church and as many more in a Presbyterian church, many of the new converts had attended Sunday School for years. In Miyazaki and two other places in the same field the meetings resulted in one hundred accessions to the three churches, which almost doubled the resident membership. In Imabari and Kochi in the Matsuyama field, an aggregate of seventy-seven was added the first Sunday and many more since, while in the Maebashi field, where the work centered in four large places with two hundred Christians as the visible fruit of the revival that has spread through the entire province, these beneficent results may be largely attributed to this same movement.

If we ask what the subsequent effects and results of the movement may be, we must confess to a feeling of deep anxiety in view of the great burden that has been laid upon our churches of training

and establishing in the faith this vast influx of undeveloped material. As one says, "It is one thing to get and another to hold, and our pastors are driven to prayer and much hard thinking in order to cope with the task that has been laid upon them." And there are other gains perhaps more permanent and real than the large number of converts. The wide hearing that has been accorded the Gospel, the awakened sympathy or the definite espousal of the Christian cause by many leading men in public and private life, and the new places that have been opened for Christian meetings are remarkable achievements. Public buildings, government schools, business men's clubs have opened their doors freely—a thing that would have been impossible ten or even five years ago. Here are other results of the movement also which Mr. Pedley records: "An eagerness to work for the province as a whole, rather than for any one church; growing consciousness of responsibility to God on the part of lay members and a difference in the Sunday sermon—not less intellectual but more fervent and direct." The movement seems to have been born of the Spirit of God.

Preaching and Touring.—The work above outlined is of course largely Kumi-ai work, though our own work has been more or less tributary to it and our own chapels have been greatly affected by it. Coming now to what is more particularly the work for which the Mission is responsible, we would mention first our general preaching and touring which occupies so large a part of many of the missionaries' time. In all the stations much of this kind of work is being done and there seems to be little falling off in the demand for it. In spite of his imperfect command of the language the missionary's presence and his message counts. We occasionally receive unsolicited testimonies as to the missionary's influence, that gives us cheer. For instance, on the occasion of the leaving of Dr. and Mrs. DeForest on furlough a few months since, the local Sendai paper spoke in complimentary terms of the esteem in which their friend was held and added; "If our people think that they have made Japan what it is to-day by their own strength alone they are greatly mistaken. Behind Japan's victories, Japan's intellectual and moral progress there are these missionaries who have always stood for the cause of justice."

The Chairman of our Outlook and Evangelistic Committee says, "The times are ripe for a large amount of evangelistic touring," and no one who has had any part in this kind of work but knows how valuable it

is for imparting Christian truth to the casual hearer in public meetings and to giving cheer and counsel to many a seeking learner or a discouraged fellow-worker. The same witness gives it as his observation that "people are ready to listen and be led if the truths of the Gospel are presented in a vigorous and sympathetic manner, in even the belated parts of Japan." He suggests that work done by our missionaries in conjunction with the Japan Missionary Society might be productive of even larger results.

The missionary's ability to preach acceptably brings him into a variety of forms of service. Sometimes he is called upon to assume virtually all the duties of a pastor over a local church for a considerable period of time as has been the case with Mr. Newell in the Komachi church during the past year.

Again it is Gospel-tent preaching that invites him, as in connection with the Exposition in Sapporo, which has absorbed so much of our missionaries' time there recently. Or street preaching, as in Oram where two missionaries and two Japanese pastors worked together for a month or more and at the close one of the pastors said he felt "a new zest in the preaching of the Gospel; that his pulpit now was as broad as the limits of the city." Even on trains or boats or busters we often find the interested group to whom one may open up the word of life. Further to be mentioned is the service that is being rendered through the English sermon for which the missionary is frequently called upon, either on special occasions or in the more regularly sustained services like that in Kyoto, which is of so great value not only to the resident foreign community but to the large number of tourists who visit the city.

Bible Classes.—Next to preaching and touring perhaps no form of work occupies more of the missionaries' attention than teaching the Bible to individuals and to groups of interested inquirers. Much of the teaching is in English and many students come at first for the sake of the English, but they gradually become interested in the truth till they are glad to study the Bible deeply for its own sake. One of the missionaries in Niigata has had six English Bible classes during the year from different classes of society, all of which have resulted in direct and visible spiritual results. All pastors regard their Bible work as very important and some put their main strength into it. For instance, one pastor in the Miyazaki field has had as many

at twenty-four different opportunities to reach the Bible weekly, either with groups of workers in private houses or with individuals at his own house. It is surprising what a demand there is for Bibles. A few weeks ago a Bible seller came to Miyazaki and sold over a hundred copies of the New Testament in three days and this notwithstanding the fact that another agent had sold as many there not two years before, and that the missionaries are selling Bibles constantly.

There is probably not a lady missionary in our number, whatsoever her other work may be, but has one or more Bible classes, chiefly among students. Especially noteworthy in this line is Miss Bradshaw's work in Sendai and Miss Daughaday's work in Sapporo. In the absence of all the representatives of the Sendai station no detailed report for the past year is available but in other years it was well that there were more accessions to the church through Miss Bradshaw's Bible classes than through any other agency, while the Sapporo missionaries give a similar testimony as to the value of Miss Daughaday's work.

Sunday Schools.—This form of work is gaining increased prominence and rapidly so. It is hard to over-estimate the value of this work with children in laying strong foundations. There are seven Sunday schools supported by the Mission in Kyoto, five of them under the charge of as many of our lady missionaries, while in the entire city there are twenty-eight of all denominations, twenty-three having joined the newly formed association. The National Sunday School Federation has been organized as the result of the visit of Mr. Frank L. Brown, the representative of the International Sunday School Association. It is hoped that this federation will lead to a great increase of interest in the work of the Sunday School and to a more intelligent zeal in the production of Sunday school literature. From the first of July it will assume charge of the publication of Quarterlies and other lesson helps. In Sapporo one school is reported as under the head missionary's control; in Sendai there are two, in Tottori two either controlled or supported by the mission, in Niigata there are three and in Miyazaki there is one in the missionaries' house and several others here and there connected with the Station's work. The largest and most remarkable Sunday School in Japan is the new one organized the first of January in the Okayama orphanage of nine hundred members. Having no building large enough to contain them all they have met

every Sunday thus far, for their opening exercises, under the blue vault of heaven.

Work for Young Men.—In connection with most of the stations there is some kind of specific work for young men, carried on either through the channels of some organization like the Y.M.C.A. or in a less formal way. English and Bible teaching are the missionaries' chief means of influence though in several places there are loan libraries, reading-rooms, and play rooms, singing classes, etc. for their benefit. In the larger field the Y.M.C.A. has made unwonted progress during the year with a new association building completed in Nagasaki and another begun in Kyoto and with student dormitories either begun or projected in a number of places. In Hachiman, through the influence of Mr. Vories, a teacher in the government Commercial School located there, three hundred students have been brought under Biblical instruction, twenty-eight have been baptized and a Christian dormitory has been completed, in spite of the violent opposition of the Buddhists.

Boy's Clubs.—This work has met with special success in Sendai and Okayama where the skillful leadership of the lady missionaries has served to keep the boys who thought themselves too big to go to Sunday School, under Christian instruction until they were safely launched upon the shores of manhood.

Christian Endeavor.—This has formed a very important adjunct to the general work wherever it has been carried on, especially in the girls' schools. In Okayama, Christian Endeavor headquarters for Japan, the cause has flourished and Dr. Pettie has lent especially valuable assistance to the national work. In Miyazaki the somewhat novel old people's society has been prospered.

Women's Work.—Among the different ways in which the lady missionaries are exerting a strong influence may be mentioned especially the work done through the church women's societies which are more or less active in all our stations. These societies have in most cases some Bible study connected with them and in various ways they are aiding the local church and the Christian cause. Regarding the work of one such society in Maebashi our correspondent writes: "A society of the young women of the church has been formed and they distinguished themselves early in their career by inviting one hundred and fifty girls who reel silk in the factories and treating them to an afternoon entertain-

ment in which the needs of body, mind and soul were fully met." Another item which gives encouragement may be mentioned in this place. "A woman's meeting held in connection with the recent evangelistic movement in Amaka was attended by some four hundred women, less than one hundred of whom were Christians."

Cooking classes are in some places also proving a valuable means of reaching and influencing ladies of the higher social ranks. Helpful work is being done also in a few places through temperance societies. In Niigata, besides the customary women's societies there is a mother's meeting, and three flourishing societies for girls of different ages, all of which are developing true Christian womanhood and raising up workers for the cause of Christ. This is in "darkest Echigo" where a common threat of parents to their little girls is, "If you are not good we will not let you be a *geisha*."

In passing we must mention the valued work of the Bible women so closely associated with the missionaries. It would be difficult to calculate how many homes are opened to the hearing of the Gospel through these earnest sowers of the word. The Tottori correspondent speaks especially of the way in which their Bible woman won her way to the hearts of a large number of people in a few months.

Music.—The missionary has a large opportunity for influence both direct and indirect, if he possesses musical ability. Japan is seeking musical culture with ever increasing earnestness, and the demand for instruction in music is second only to the demand for English. Successful classes have been maintained during the year in a number of places, notably Tokyo, Niigata, Osaka, Tottori, and Miyazaki, while the work of our missionaries in the first three places in developing musical taste in certain churches, has not only been valuable for its own sake but it has been an important evangelizing agency. Mr. Allchin has been able to extend his services in this line to a number of different places. Organs have been bought by several churches during the year and the sale of the Union Hymn-book has now exceeded one hundred thousand copies. A new Union Hymn-book for Sunday Schools is in process preparation.

Calling and Entertaining.—The characterization of the work of the missionary would not be complete without mentioning his calling work which not only occupies so much of his time but is the means par excellence for Christian influence. We may not as frequently

as does the pastor at home gain the deep heart to heart touch with these people of a race alien to ourselves but the time and effort expended in this kind of work pay even greater dividends than at home. Here, as everywhere, the personal interview is of first importance in the work of evangelization.

Other Work.—It would be impossible to make a complete catalogue of all missionary activities. Committee work, training in house and home-keeping, teaching of sewing, teaching of piano and organ, superintendence of building operations, social entertaining, promoting civic reforms, non-professional medical assistance and nursing and in a hundred and one other ways the missionary is making a "friendly use of power," bringing in "sweetness and light."

Special successes, Special faithfulness.—It is worth while to mention briefly some of the names of churches and of men both in the Kumi-ai body and among our own workers, that have been the medium of special blessing. For largest aggregate gain in membership Mr. Ebina's church leads with one hundred and sixty-one additions while in contributions the Reinanzaka church in Tokyo, with an average contribution of *yen* 16.16 per resident member, is doubtless first. In this connection it is well to note what Dr. Greene says regarding this matter of gifts when he says that "allowance must be made for the fact that in the church statistics in Japan individual gifts for enterprises outside the churches, although they may be given in the care of the Kumi-ai Christians for example, by a Christian for the benefit of enterprises under Christian auspices, are seldom if ever reported." He mentions a case in point of a gift amounting to *yen* three thousand which nowhere appears in the reports of the Kumi-ai churches.

We rejoice in the prosperity of the Kujo chapel in Osaka, on the completion and entrance into its beautiful new building; in Miyakonojo of the Miyazaki field and its large numerical increase trebling the former resident membership; in the spiritual revivings that have come to so many churches, especially Marugame in the Matsuyama field, Ayabe in the Kyoto field and several of the churches in Okayama prefecture; and for the steady and growing usefulness of the Nagaoka church in Echigo throughout a large community.

We are proud of blind evangelist Marumo of Tottori, whose increasing years have brought no abatement to his zeal; of evangelist Aono of the Matsuyama field whose devotion to the cause of his

Master has resulted in so many inquirers and so many baptisms during the year; of Miura Tetsuro of Wakuya in the Sendai field, whose splendid loyalty to Christ has won for him a rare place in the hearts of an entire community. On leaving his field this year he was honored by six farewell meetings at one of which eight students in the highest class of the Agricultural School expressed a demand for baptism from him in attestation of the faith he had inculcated in them.

We glory in the faith that led the young Doshisha student, seven years ago, on his return to his home in Matsuyama prefecture, to begin active Christian work by opening a Sunday School for the children of his village, a work which he has continued through all these years, and now lately he has added to it a Y.M.C.A. and a Temperance society. We are thankful for the young teacher in Tottori prefecture who braved all opposition until he was compelled to leave his school and find work elsewhere because of his persistence in Christian activity; and for the Christian teacher of Sanashi in Niigata prefecture whose earnest and almost unaided efforts resulted not only in the conversion of most of the members of his large family circle but in the revolution of the thought of almost the entire community in reference to Christianity.

We are amazed when we read of the Christian activity of business men like Mr. Hadano of the silk filature in Ayabe, of whom mention has already been made, or of the Sumitomo family—the proprietors of the Besshi copper mine—who, though not Christians, have done so much for the support of the Gospel in that region; or of the Ogura Railroad Construction Company in Tottori—Christian business men in whose path Sunday Schools, Bible classes, and preaching services have started up like magic. These are only a few of the evidences of the vitality of the Christian forces during the year past.

New Work.—The opportunities for new work have been more than could be met. Among the new enterprises may be mentioned the start in Suma, a fashionable resort near Kobe, opened and sustained in conjunction with the local District Association; also the beginning of a promising work in Obihiro in the Hokkaido, Bible classes for the first time in a village near Okayama, famed as the seat of an important academy, and the re-opening of the entire Tottori field after a suspension of two years. This last is worthy of somewhat detailed mention. Since withdrawing from this station, the work,

though not entirely lost, has not flourished. The welcome accorded the returning missionaries was therefore especially cordial, and the addition at once to the working force of four missionaries (two permanently and two for the year only), a new evangelist and two new Bible women has made possible not only the reviving of the old work but the starting of new. As a result of the new life a large new church has been projected, a new organ has been purchased, and one or more new preaching places have been opened.

The development of the Otaru branch of the Hokkaido work and the decision that one of the two missionary families in Sapporo should take up residence in Otaru, has meant the virtual opening up of a new work if not of a new station.

I will not attempt to write of the new fields that might and that ought to be entered, but which we are positively prevented from entering for lack of men and means. It would be difficult to set a limit to the number of places where the appeal for Christian workers is urgent. I will simply copy an advertisement that appeared in a Nagaoka paper a short time ago and let that voice the appeal of many another place: "Wanted Christian Teaching. It is a pity that the large town of Yoita should have but one resident Christian. If an evangelist will come and hold meetings I will guarantee him an audience."

IV. CHURCH BUILDING.

One of the remarkable signs of the times is the unprecedented activity during the last two years since the close of the war in church building. Never in the history of Christianity in Japan have we seen anything like it. There is hardly a station in which there has not been some church building enterprise on hand during the past year. Reference has been made to the fine new Kujo Chapel in Osaka. The Heian Church, the oldest church in Kyoto, has recently completed the remodeling of its structure, making it the largest in the city. Maebashi has a large new church under way and Tottori is planning for large things. In the Niigata field two new buildings have been completed, at Shibata and Nakajo, and two other congrega-

tions are soliciting aid. In the Kyoto field two new churches have been built, at Fukuehiyama and Shinmaizuru, and one other place is making plans. In the Miyazaki field, in addition to the recently completed extensive repairs on the Miyazaki church, there are five other places where the Christians are raising money for church buildings. Dr. DeForest, in reporting a certain tour through Northern and Central Japan says, "Of all the tours I have made in Japan I never struck such a fever for church building as I found among the Kuni-ai Christians this time. I made a list of twelve churches newly built or doubled in size or planned for in the immediate future, at a total cost of *yen* fifteen thousand, which is *yen* five thousand more than they used last year."

At the 1906 Mission Meeting a voluntary association was formed among the missionaries for the purpose of aiding these churches which are making such heroic efforts to properly house themselves. In pursuance of this plan *yen* three hundred has already been expended in aid of four churches, while applications are in hand for at least five more. Now is the time for a large expenditure of money by those who would show real sympathy with these struggling Christians in Japan.

V. EDUCATIONAL WORK.

In General.—The past year has been remarkable in educational circles for the interest that has been manifested throughout the country in Christian teaching and Christian teachers. Normal and Middle schools have opened their halls for Christian lectures; one missionary writes that since the first of January he has been invited to speak in primary schools ten different times. During most of the year Prof. Geo. T. Ladd has been connected with the faculties of the two Imperial Universities in Tokyo and Kyoto and has exerted a positive Christian influence in both institutions. One of our missionaries has been teaching a few times a week in a government Middle School, thus adding to his influence, while another has recently been appointed a lecturer in the Kyoto Imperial University. Bible classes among students and teachers of government schools have multiplied, while our Christian schools are nearly all filled to the limit of their present capacity. Never was the

student body of Japan so accessible to Christian teaching. Dr. Barton observes in regard to this new receptivity of students for Christian truth: "The change from eleven years ago when I was here last is almost incredible."

Schools Connected with the Mission.—The Mission is now connected with seventeen Christian educational institutions, either in direct control or assisting the Japanese. Of this number four are kindergartens, five are higher girls' schools, including Kobe College and the Dōshisha Girls' Department, and three are elementary schools for the poorer classes in Matsuyama and Okayama, as previously mentioned. Of the remaining five two are the Kobe Kindergarten Training School and the Kobé Women's Evangelistic School, while three are comprised under the Dōshisha as the College, Academy and Theological School. Hanabatake includes three schools in one—a kindergarten, a primary department and a night school.

Dōshisha.—The prosperity of Dōshisha may be inferred from the fact that in all its departments the present enrollment is the largest for years, aggregating seven hundred and sixty-five students. In April 1907, Rev. Tasuku Harada, pastor of the Kobe Kuni-ai church, was inaugurated as President of the Dōshisha and Principal of its schools, he having been elected to fill the two offices that had been left vacant by the resignations of Messrs. Shimomura and Niwa. His coming is hailed with great satisfaction since he not only possesses marked ability for the position, but he holds the good will of all the institution's constituents, which should result in centering the interest of the entire Kuni-ai body upon this school. Another event of importance is the coming, after two years of study abroad, of Dr. Sidney Gulick to occupy the chair of Systematic Theology, which will add strength to the institution as a whole.

In the Academy, the large number of applicants has made it necessary to limit the number of students who may be received. In the College, a division has been made into two departments, Economic and Literary, and the lecture system has been largely extended. Among those who have been engaged for weekly lectures for the coming year are three professors from the Imperial University and a leading bank official of the city. In the Theological School the entering class of twenty last fall was the largest for years, and it seems as though a beginning were to be made in the solution of the most vexed problem before the Japanese Churches to-day—the supplying of well-

equipped, Japanese Christian leaders. There are thirty-three students now enrolled and the fraternity of feeling which we enjoy with the Methodist Protestants and United Brethren is evidenced by the fact that of this number two are from the former and one from the latter body. Most of the students are engaged in some form of evangelistic work under the direction of the city pastors. There is a plan for lengthening the curriculum from four to five years that the best possible training may be given before the students go out into the active ministry. In the Girls' Department, the problems of administration of the year are nearing harmonious solution. An almost entire change in the corps of Japanese lady teachers has brought inevitable confusion, but things are gradually changing to a more stable basis.

The crying need of the Dōshisha at this stage is for a more adequate endowment and funds that can be used for necessary enlargement. In conclusion I will quote from Mr. Lombard's report "We are at the beginning of a great forward movement under the administration of President Harada. The prospects of the school were never brighter. For the needs of development in the Theological and College Departments the alumni are planning to increase the income by gifts, and an endowment project is being inaugurated."

Kobe College.—The past year has been marked as one of material change and blessing. A piece of land adjoining the College grounds of about an acre in extent has been leased and a well-equipped building has been erected upon it for the academy classes, with vacant space left for athletic grounds. In addition to this a handsome new structure, the largest of all the buildings, is in process of erection in the center of the college grounds. This will be used as Chapel, Library, and Administration Building combined. The campus is also being transformed and beautified.

An important event of the year has been the organization of a Board of Managers of which several members, among them two alumnae, are Japanese. The results thus far have abundantly justified the change. The musical department of the school has done good work during the year, and the science department has been strengthened by the return, unexpectedly, of Dr. Holbrook. A beginning has been made in organized student self-government which promises well. There has been a quiet deepening of the spiritual life among the students without any marked revival interest. Eleven have received baptism.

The Osaka Baikwa Girls' School.—Unusual changes have been made in the teaching force of this Japanese school, yet this thirtieth year of its history has been marked by vigorous work and heightened usefulness. The great value of the school, apart from its educational character consists in its vital spiritual influence. Teachers and pupils are all in regular Bible classes, one hundred and thirty-one are members of the two Christian Endeavor societies, and the atmosphere of the whole institution is intensely Christian. There are thirty-two in the vernacular graduating class for 1908 and seven in the English class, one of them in the fourth generation of Christians.

Matsuyama and Maebashi Girls' Schools.—Both of these schools have progressed steadily in numbers and efficiency. The former has now been under the Mission's care for one year and the school has been entirely transformed both in its equipment and in its inner life. Both schools are saturated with the Bible and the spirit of the teachers is excellent. In the former school out of a graduating class of nine only two were not Christians, while in the latter sixteen of the thirty-four graduates were Christians.

Woman's Evangelistic School.—This school is just completing the twentieth year of its life in its present quarters and reports a total of sixty-five Bible Women trained and graduated since the beginning of its history. A new home for the school is now in process of building on its own premises, and it is expected that with the new building and the new missionary helper who is coming, the institution will gain in affectiveness and power. Certain Kuni-ai pastors have been asked to act as an advisory committee to give counsel and sympathy and it is believed this will make a new point of contact with the churches.

Kobe Kindergarten Training School.—We rejoice with Miss Howe over the progress this school has made during the year. The first larger class has come consisting of sixteen girls with a waiting list of ten more. New equipment has been added and improvements made and a large gift has come from a Japanese who appreciates what has been done for his children.

The Kindergartens.—The five kindergartens under our ladies' care, including the one in Hanabatake, have flourished as usual, each having a large list of children waiting for vacancies to occur.

VI. PUBLICATION.

In General.—There has been no great volume of Christian literature published this year though there has been a normal increase. The most significant fact is the wide advertizing Christianity has received through the secular daily press, especially in the full reports of the Student Federation Conference and the subsequent evangelistic campaign, and later the work and meetings of General Booth. Hundreds of columns of such material have been written and sown broadcast over the country. There has also been a growing inclination to throw open the columns of all journals to Christian contributions.

Circulation of Christian Literature.—The two great publishing agencies are the Methodist Publishing House and the Keiseisha, which publish and distribute both Japanese Christian literature, and general English and American literature. The volume of business of both houses has been large though it is difficult to obtain figures. The three Bible Societies having agencies here have distributed during 1906 an aggregate of 293,531 copies of the scriptures, of which 12,700 were complete Bibles, 95,936 Testaments and 184,995 separate portions, the receipts from sales amounting to *yen* 26,911. As compared with the circulation of the scriptures during the preceding two years while the war was in progress, these figures appear small but as compared with 1903, the last normal year, the circulation has nearly doubled. The same is true to a certain extent also of the Japan Book and Tract Society with its circulation of 322,444 books and tracts, or 20% more than in 1903.

The number of Christian magazines and periodicals is increasing and they obtain a wide reading.

Kumi-ai Publications.—The most notable publications of the year, aside from periodical literature, are the several volumes of a new series of Expositor's Bibles by leading Kumi-ai pastors, a Life of Jesus by Mr. Harada, an Introduction to the Old and New Testaments by Mr. Makino, besides a number of translations of standard religious works.

Mission Publications.—With the co-operation of the Mission Publication Committee the first five volumes of the revised edition of Dr. Learned's New Testament Commentary have been published by the Keiseisha together with his large volume of Church History, the second

edition of Dr. Davis' large volume of Theology, and his two smaller volumes of lectures given in the Theological Department of Dōshisha, entitled respectively, "Successful Evangelistic Work" and "Revivals, their Nature and History," also a second edition of "The Mother Play." Dr. Atkinson has continued the publication of *Morning Light* with a circulation of 42,800 copies during the year. *Mission News*, with a circulation of five hundred copies monthly, has served to keep the Mission in touch with itself and with the Christian public abroad. Dr. Pettie has had a large hand in the monthly publication of *The Christian Endeavorer* and *The Orphan Asylum* as heretofore. Dr. Greene has prepared the fourth annual issue of "The Christian Movement in Japan," a most valuable volume to all who are interested in the deeper progress of the nation.

VII. ANNIVERSARIES AND VISITS OF NOTED PERSONAGES.

Anniversaries.—In addition to the previously mentioned twentieth anniversary of the founding of Okayama Orphanage, must be mentioned the double anniversary, celebrated in February by the Naniwa, the second church of Osaka—the thirtieth of its own life and the twentieth of the death of its first pastor, the Rev. Paul Sawayama, that remarkable "Pastor of Pastors" and "Apostle of Self-support." The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Heian church in Kyoto together with the completion of the remodeling of its building, was duly celebrated in October.

Important Visits.—Among the distinguished visitors of the year who have exerted more than a local Christian influence are to be mentioned Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston whose work was not confined to the Presbyterian churches, though a representative of that body; Prof. Geo. T. Ladd of Yale whose educational work in Tokyo and Kyoto was supplemented by popular lectures in a number of places. In Osaka he addressed a mass meeting of some two thousand of the prominent citizens creating a profound religious impression. Dr. J. L. Barton of our own Board and Dr. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, whose stay was unfortunately cut short by illness; Mr. John R. Mott and a large number of other distinguished delegates to the Student Conference, among them Prof. E. I. Bosworth of Oberlin Seminary, Karl Fries of Sweden,

president of the Federation, Prof. Alex. Macalister of Cambridge and Sir Alex. Simpson of the University of Edinburgh, as well as the delegation from India, are to be especially mentioned as having contributed much to the progress of the Christian cause. Finally, we must record the six weeks visit of General Booth of the Salvation Army, whose journey across the country was one continuous ovation. He has been greeted everywhere by immense audiences who have listened to his fervent evangelistic message with unflagging interest.

VIII. STATISTICS.

The statistics are presented in three sections. The first gives a list of the missionaries present on the field sometime during the year (April, '06 to April, '07) with a general characterization of each one's work. By the term "General Evangelistic," as herein used, is meant, Japanese preaching work either within or without the local center. The second table presents the statistics of the educational institutions with which the mission is connected, for the same period as the above. The third table gives the main statistics published by the Kumi-ai churches, in connection with which we work, under the Kumi-ai *bukwai* or districts, together with corresponding figures in parallel columns of the work of organized chapels or preaching places still under the care of the Mission. The two sets of figures are mutually self-exclusive. The figures for the preaching places of the Mission do not include local preaching places whose converts are enrolled with other churches. For instance, there are three such chapels in the city of Niigata alone. In many cases unfortunately, the figures for the mission's work are only approximate. These statistics are for the year extending from Jan. 1st. to Dec. 31st, 1906, hence there will in some cases seem to be discrepancy between these statistics and the figures given in the body of the report, which are from April to April.

MISSION REGISTER.

NOTE.—Gen. Ev. Is an abbreviation for General Evangelistic.
 E.W. " " " Educational Work.

Kobe.

- Rev. John L. Atkinson—Business Agent, Editor of *Morning Light*, Gen. Ev.
 Miss Martha J. Barrows—E. W. in Evangelistic School, Gen. Ev. (See note.)
 Miss Gertrude Cozad—E. W. in Evangelistic School.
 Miss Charlotte B. DeForest—E. W. in Kobe College (In Tottori for study most of the year.)
 Miss Florence Gordon—Assistant Teacher in Kobe College.
 Miss Mary A. Holbrook—E. W. in Kobe College (Returned from America in March.)
 Miss Annie L. Howe—Kindergarten Training.
 Miss Olive S. Hoyt—E. W. in Kobe College.
 Miss Anna H. Pettie—Associate Teacher in Kobe College. (Arrived in Sept.)
 Miss Susan A. Searle—E. W. in and Principal of Kobe College.
 Miss Eliza Talcott—E. W. in Evangelistic School, Gen. Ev.
 Miss Elizabeth Torrey—Teacher of Music in Kobe College.

Kyoto.

- Rev. Otis Cary—E. W. in Dōshisha and Gen. Ev.
 Mrs. Ellen M. Cary—Work for Women and Girls, and in Sunday Schools.
 Rev. Jerome D. Davis—E. W. in Doshisha and Gen. Ev.
 Mrs. Frances H. Davis—Teaching Work for Women, and in Sunday Schools.
 Miss Mary F. Denton—E. W. in Dōshisha. (Returned from Furlough in Dec.)
 Rev. Morton D. Dunning—E. W. in Dōshisha. Editor of Mission News.
 Mrs. Mary W. Dunning—Woman's Work.
 Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon—Kindergarten and Sunday School work.
 Mr. Dana I. Grover—Associate teacher in Dōshisha College.

- Rev. Sidney L. Gulick—E. W. in Theol. Sch. Gen. Ev. (Returned from furlough in Dec.)
Mrs. Cara F. Gulick—Woman's Work. (Returned from furlough in Dec).
Rev. Dwight W. Learned—E. W. in Theol. Sch. Literary work. Mission Sec'y & Treas.
Mrs. Florence H. Learned—Kindergarten, Sunday School, and Woman's Evang.
Rev. Frank A. Lombard—E. W. in Dōshisha College.

Maebashi.

- Miss Fanny Griswold—Teaching and Gen. Ev.
Rev. Hilton Pedley—Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Martha J. Pedley—Teaching and Woman's Work.

Matsuyama.

- Miss Cornelia Judson—Oversight of Girls' School and Night School, Gen. Ev.
Rev. Horatio Newell—Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Jane C. Newell—Woman's Work (Left on furlough in June, '06).
Miss H. Frances Parmelee—Factory Girls' Home Work. Gen, Ev and Teaching.
Rev. Chas. M. Warren—Language Study and Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Cora K. Warren—Woman's Work.

Miyazaki.

- Rev. Cyrus A. Clark—Gen. Ev.
Miss Julia A. E. Gulick—Woman's Evang. and General.
Rev. C. Burnell Olds—Language Study and Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Genvieve D. Olds—Language Study and Woman's Work.

Niigata.

- Rev. Edward S. Cobb—Language Study and Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Florence B. Cobb—Language Study and Woman's Work.
Rev. William L. Curtis—Gen. Ev.
Mrs. Gertrude B. Curtis—Gen. Ev., Women's and Children's Work.

Okayama-Tsuyama.

- Miss Alice P. Adams—Hanabatake Settlement Work.

Rev. James H. Pettee—Assisting in Orphanage, C. E. Work, Gen. Ev.

Mrs. Belle W. Pettee—Woman's Work and Gen. Ev.

Rev. Schuyler S. White—Gen. Ev.

O s a k a.

Rev. Geo. Allchin—Gen. Ev. Music, Superintendence of Building Work.

Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin—Woman's Work.

Miss Lucy E. Case—E. W. in Baikwa School (On furlough since Oct.)

Miss Abby M. Colby—E. W. and Music in Baikwa.

Miss Grace Learned—Assistant Teacher in Baikwa. (Home in Kyoto.)

Miss Elizabeth Ward—Language Study and E. W. in Baikwa.

Sapporo - Otaru.

Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett—Gen. Ev. and E. W. in Gov't. School.

Mrs. Fanny G. Bartlett—Woman's Work.

Miss M. Adelaide Daughaday—Woman's Ev. and Bible Class Work.

Rev. George M. Rowland—Gen. Ev.

Mrs. Helen A. Rowland—Woman's Ev.

S e n d a i.

Miss Annie H. Bradshaw—Woman's Ev. and Bible Class Work.
(On furlough since, Nov.)

Rev. John H. DeForest—Gen. Ev. (On furlough since Feb.)

Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest—Woman's Ev. (On furlough since Feb.)

T o k y o.

Rev. D. Crosby Greene—Committee and Pub. Work and Gen. Ev.

Mrs. Mary J. Greene—Music and Woman's Ev.

Mrs. Ida M. White—Teaching (Temporarily absent from Okayama for children's education.)

T o t t o r i.

Rev. Henry J. Bennett—Gen. Ev.

Mrs. Anna J. Bennett—Woman's Work.

Miss C. B. DeForest—(Absent from K. C. for language study part of the year.)

Mrs. Amanda A. Walker—(Absent from K. C. for language study for the year.)

Missionaries absent on furlough through the entire year or more.

Rev. Wallace Taylor, Mrs. Mary S. Taylor, and Miss Mary Daniels—
Osaka.

Mrs. Harriet G. Clark—Miyazaki.

Miss Mary E. Waiwright—Okayama.

Missionaries under Appointment.

Rev. Arthur W. Stanford, Mrs. Jennie P. Stanford, Miss Julia
Hocking.



EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

INSTITUTION.	PLACE.	CONTROL AND SUPPORT.		Year of Founding.	Enrolled last Year.	Graduated this Year.	Enrolled this Year.
Glory Kindergarten	Kobe	Mission Control and Support	"	1889	64	25	64
Airin "	Kyoto	"	"	1892	55		55
Imadegawa "	"	"	"	1897	55	24	55
Maebashi "	Maebashi	"	"		40	26	41
Kindergarten Training School...	Kobe	"	"	1889	15	4	16
Woman's Evangelistic School...	"	"	"	1884	24	4	24
Night and Industrial School ...	Matsuyama	"	"	1891			138
Factory Girls' School... ..	"	Japanese Control and Support	"	1900	26	8	60
Hanabatake School	Okayama	Mission Control and Support	"		142	12	141
Kobe College and Academy	Kobe	" and Japanese.	"	1875	244	24	210
Matsuyama Girls' School	Matsuyama	" Control	"	1886	68	9	73
Bakwa Girls' School... ..	Osaka	Japanese Control Mission Assists	"	1878	249	23	203
Maebashi Girls' School	Maebashi	"	"	1888	130	34	140
Doshisha Girls' School	Kyoto	"	"	1877	198	20	208
" Academy	"	"	"	1875	474	35	486
" College... ..	"	"	"	1875	52	5	49
" Theological School	"	"	"	1875	24	3	38
Detailed figures for }		Kindergarten			23	6	32
Hanabatake		Primary School			71	6	85
		Night School			48		24

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1906.

District or Bukwai and Missionary Centers.	Control [Note 1.]	Independent Chs.	Jap. Miss. Chs.	Organized Chapels.	Pastors and Evangelists.	Bible Workers.	Absent Church Members.	Total Church Members.	Adult Baptisms during the year.	Net gain of Church Members.	Sunday Schools.	Average Attendance at Sunday Schools.	Contributions for Church Support in Yen.	Contributions to Jap. Miss. Soc.	Total Japanese Contributions [Note 2.]	Mission Grants to Preaching Places [Note 3.]	Value of Church Property.
Hokkaido ...	K	4	2	2	5	2	181	599	52	38	2	363	2,588	374	3,898		6,247
Sapporo ...	M				2	1	16	79	9			29			278	636	
Tohoku ...	M	1	5	2	6		139	466	169	112		379	1,045	95	2,297		4,630
Sendai... ..	M																
Kwanto ...	K	10	7		16	1	957	3,010	487	498		1,046	9,672	2,157	16,855		42,603
Tokyo... ..	M																
Maebashi ...	M			1	1		11	56	6		1	29			80	276	
Niigata ...	M			3	3	3	34	93	28		6	205			180	1,392	
Kyoto... ..	K	7	7	3	13		361	1,687	173	104	9	666	4,402	1,146	12,444	996	27,262
" ...	M			4	6	1	25	148	27	107	7	510	7,036	2,835	13,697		36,858
Osaka ...	K	6	3		6		531	1,553	130			649	6,276	1,875	13,614	850	42,867
" ...	M			1	1		23	67	12	89	1	60			997		
Hyogo ...	K	6	3		8	6	612	1,661	107			764					
Kobe ...	M																
Chukoku ...	K	10	4		10		495	1,531	260	233		1,139	3,500	830	5,470		27,349
Okayama ...	M			7			30	132	22		5	215			2,774	1,310	
Tottori ...	M			2	2	2	15	41	5		3	180			29	552	
Shikoku ...	K	3	1	2	3		246	735	133	107		492	1,355	347	4,234		8,900
Matsuyama ...	M			6	5		33	192	56		7	535			340	1,800	
Kyushiu ...	K	2	5	1	6	1	136	423	38	30		367	968	461	1,576		4,306
Miyazaki ...	M			4	1	2	16	70	12		6	200			147	325	
Keijo ...	K		1		1		8	61	27	40			92	312	915		
Seoul, Korea ...																	
Kumiai Totals ...		49	38	5	74	10	3,666	11,726	1,576	1,358		5,865	36,934	10,432	74,990		201,022
Mission Totals ...				30	17	14	203	878	173		38	1,963			4,825	8,137	

NOTE:—(1) The first line (K) gives statistics for the Kumi-ai Churches' Work, the other lines (M) for the Mission's Work.

(2) Not including local gifts for Mission chapel buildings.

(3) Not including appropriations for touring or general evangelistic work, nor a grant of yen 3,139 to the Japanese Home Missionary Society.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

THE GREAT PRINCIPLES OF THEOLOGY. [Second Edition].

[*Shingaku no Dai Genri*].

By Rev. J. D. DAVIS, D.D.

Price Yen 1.30, Postage 15 sen.

REVIVALS.—THEIR NATURE & HISTORY.

[*Kirisutokyo no Reitekikatsudo*].

By Rev. J. D. DAVIS, D.D.

Price 15 sen, Postage 4 sen.

COMMENTARY ON MATTHEW.

By S. ABE.

Price Yen 1.00, Postage 15 sen.

COMMENTARY ON THE BOOK OF JOB.

By Rev. OTIS CARY, D.D.

Price 60 sen, Postage 6 sen.

CHURCH HISTORY.

[*Kyokaishi*].

By Dr. D. W. LEARNED.

Price Yen 2.00, Postage 15 sen.

SCRIPTURAL SELECTIONS FOR RESPONSIVE READINGS.

By SIDNEY L. GULICK.

Price 20 sen.

20 % discount for 10 copies or more.

25 % " " 50 " and upward.

CHRISTY'S OLD ORGAN. Price 20 sen, Postage 4 sen.

Dr. D. W. Learned's New Testament Commentary. Revised Edition.

								Price.	Postage
I.	THE SYNOPSIS	GOSPELS	....	....	....	....	....	1.80	.15
II.	THE SYNOPSIS	GOSPELS	....	....	....	....	....	1.20	.15
III.	THE GOSPEL OF	JOHN	....	....	....	....	....	1.50	.15
IV.	THE BOOK OF	ACTS	....	....	....	....	....	1.30	.15
V.	THE BOOK OF	ROMANS	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	.15

These five volumes are ready and the remaining volumes will follow, as rapidly as possible.

THE FOLLOWING NEW TRACTS HAVE BEEN FOUND
USEFUL AND HAVE AND A LARGE SALE.

								Price.	Postage
TWO YOUNG MEN	....	....	....	..	J. L. Atkinson....			.02	.02
THE PRODIGAL SON	....	....	....	....	Geo. Allchin	....		.02	.02
THE GOOD SAMARITAN	....	....	....	....	"	....		.02	.02

Attention is also called to the large stock of new books in our English Department, which have just been received. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON ALL LARGE ORDERS.

Address all orders to

THE KEISEISHA,

15, OWARICHO NICHOME KYOBASHI-KU, TOKYO.

THE KEISEISHA

INVITES AN INSPECTION OF ITS LARGE STOCK OF RELIGIOUS AND
SECULAR BOOKS BY SOME OF THE BEST KNOWN WRITERS
OF THE DAY.

Unity of God and Man, (*Shinjin Göitsu*). By C. HARA.
Price 45 sen, Postage 8 sen.

Morning Dawn in a Cottage, (*Fuseya no Akebono*).
By A. ZAKO. Price 40 sen, Postage 6 sen.

The Twentieth Century Sunday School, (*Nijisseki Nichiyo
Gakko*). By Rev. N. TAMURA. Price 70 sen, Postage 8 sen.

Gospel Illustrations, (*Fukuin Zukai*). By H. MURATA.
Price 65 sen, Postage 10 sen.

Mystery of the Spiritual World, (*Reikai no Miyoshu*).
By T. MIYAGAWA. Price 45 sen, Postage 6 sen.

Life of Dr. Neesima. By Dr. J. D. DAVIS.
Price Y. 1.00, Postage 8 sen.

This is the revised Japanese edition and contains 18 photogravure
illustrations.

Lectures on Experimental Christianity, (*Jikken Teki
Kirisuto Kyo*). By Rev. CHAS. CUTHBERT HALL D. D. (Trans-
lated By Rev. M. Hino).
Price 60 sen, Postage 6 sen.

Talks on Christianity or Daily Food, (*Kiristo Kyo Danso
or Ichi-meî Higoto no Kate*). By Rev. K. HOSHINO.
Price 75 sen, Postage 10 sen.

Outlook for the World from the
Christian Standpoint. By TATSU TANAKA.
Price Y. 1.30, Postage 15 sen.

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

A liberal discount is allowed to those purchasing to the amount of
5.00 *yen* or upwards. Orders by post promptly attended to.

THE KEISEISHA,

15, OWARICHO NICHOME, KYOBASHI-KU, TOKYO

Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

Capital Subscribed	- - -	Y. 1,000,000.000
Capital Paid up	- - -	250,000.000
Reserve Fund	- - -	2,421,405.389

Fire Insurance Policies granted at moderate rates on property of every description. Policies written in English when so desired.

All claims promptly and liberally settled.

The following action was taken at the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission of the American Board in July, 1902.

VOTED:—That the members of the Mission be recommended to insure their personal property with the Meiji Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 1, YAESUCHO, ITCHOME, KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO.

TAIZO ABE, Managing Director.
KINGO HARA, Secretary.

MISSION NEWS.

ADVERTISEMENT OF VOLUME X.

This paper is published on the fifteenth of each month (excepting August and October) in the interests of the work of the American Board's Mission in Japan. Its principal features are:

1. Reports of the educational and evangelistic work of the Mission.
2. News-Letters from the various Stations, giving details of personal work.
3. Incidents, showing results of evangelistic work in the life and character of individuals.
4. Field Notes, consisting of items of interest from all parts of the field.
5. The Personnel of the Mission. Brief personal mention of present and former members.

Subscription rates are as follows:—

In the United States:

Single copy one year	 \$.30
Ten copies to one address, one year	 2.50

In Japan

Single copy one year	 ¥ .50
Ten copies for one year	 4.00
Single copies, one number	05
Ten copies of one number to one address including postage	40

United States or Japanese postage stamps will be received in payment of small sums. MISSION NEWS can be obtained at the Rooms of the American Board in Boston, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

ALL MONEY ORDERS should be made payable at the Post Office, KYOTO.

Send orders or communications to the Editor and Publisher, M. D. DUNNING, Kyoto, Japan.

Associate editors,—Mrs. Otis Cary and Miss C. B. DeForest.

發行兼編輯人 エム・デー、ダンニン
明治四十年一月廿五日第三種郵便物認可

印刷人 菅間徳次郎
(毎月)一回十五日發行但八月十月ハ休刊

發行所 神戸市元町通一丁目 福音印刷合資會社神戸支店